CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY East Germany

SUBJECT Appropriations for VEB Fahlberg-List in the [illegible] Plan

DATE DISTR 19 April 1954

NO OF PAGES 3

615051

PLACE ACQUIRED

25X1

DATE OF INFO.

NO OF ENCLS (LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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The 1953 DDR Economic Plan (Volkswirtschaftsplan 1953) for Research and Technology at the VEB Fahlberg-List Chemische- und Pharmazeutische Fabriken, Magdeburg 50, allotted appropriations for the following projects which were to be directed by Dr. Elmar Profft. Except where otherwise indicated, all projects required coordination with ZAFT (Zentralamt fuer Forschung und Technik) and HV Chemie (Main Administration for Chemistry).

1. Research on bee-repellants and bee-insecticides. This work was to include attempts to synthesize insecticides harmful to bees and to test the effectiveness of known agents in various dosages or in various combinations. The work was to be performed in cooperation with other insecticide manufacturers, particularly VEB Farbenfabrik Wolfen. Appropriation: 15,000 DME.

2. Determination of sublethal doses of synthetic contact-insecticides for insect pests. The project included the biological measurement of the minimum toxic dose required to increase the resistance of the insects. Coordination was required with the VVB of the inorganic chemical industry and the State Secretariat for Chemistry, Minerals and Ores. Appropriation: 15,000 DME.

3. Evaluation of C_4-derivatives produced by the Reppe-synthesis in order to determine their application in pharmaceutical work. Reppe syntheses in acetylene pressure reactions had produced a series of by-products which were appropriate intermediates for further synthesis. These by-products were to be investigated and evaluated as possible starting agents in the synthesis of pharmaceuticals or pharmaceutical-intermediates. Other projects included application of the by-products in the preparation of pyrrolidine, or other synthesis, and possible application of a recently discovered method for histamine synthesis. Appropriation: 50,000 DME.

4. Further development of Falicain-like anesthetics including pharmacological and clinical assay of keto-base thio-esters developed in 1952 from by-products of saccharine production; further development of the Falicain production procedures; preparation of an anesthetic, with strong bactericidal properties, which could be injected into inflamed tissues for stomatological therapy; also, development of an isotonic solution of Dento-Falicain. Appropriation: 70,000 DME.

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5. Synthesis and testing of sympathomimetic agents of the adrenalin-ephedrin group. This work concerned preparation of sympathomimetically-active compounds, particularly those with a hydrogenated central core; development of lobelin-related substances originating as by-products in the synthesis of ephedrine; development of a procedure readily applicable to the commercial production of l- and d-ephedrine. All compounds were to be pharmacologically tested. Appropriation: 50,000 DME.

6. Completion of work on spasmolytic compounds with strong musculotropic and neurotropic action as well as analgesic properties. The purpose of the project was to obtain the most effective, non-habit forming analgesic from compounds such as the centrally substituted, aryl-aliphatic secondaryand tertiary amines. Appropriation: 30,000 DME.

7. Synthesis and testing of anti-coagulants of the sulfonated pectin group. Turnip pectin, the material under consideration, was to be sulfonated and purified. The products were to be tested for their prophylactic and therapeutic value in thrombosis. Appropriation: 10,000 DME.

8. Synthesis of neurotropic, arsenic-containing, specialized pharmaceuticals, involving the preparation of a fat-soluble, arsenic compound with central nervous system affinity. Also, methods were to be developed for the preparation of Sodium-, Myo- and Solu-Arsoluin. Pharmacological and, possibly, clinical tests were to be performed on these products. Appropriation: 70,000 DME.

9. Preparation of metal-free rodenticides as a substitute for metal-containing poisons. New products with greater activity, such as oxycoumarin or oxycoumarin-condensation products, were to be obtained from native raw materials. The oxycoumarin preparations were to be biologically tested[1]. Appropriation: 25,000 DME.

10. Investigation of fluorine-containing, pest-control agents. The work was to include improvement of methods for the utilization of inorganic wood-protection products; production of new insecticides, fungicides, bactericides and rodenticides through the introduction of hydrogen fluoride or fluorine derivatives into organic compounds; augmentation of the fungicidal activity of brown and black coal-tar oils with fluoro-organic combinations; improvement of the persistence and insecticidal action of wood protection agents by addition of hydrogen fluoride; production of impregnation agents for cooling towers; development of rapid test methods, based on end use, for measuring fungicidal activity; biological investigations of all the new products. A sub-contract for this work, amounting to 28,000 DME, was to be given to the VEB Fluorwerke Dohna. Cooperation with VEB Farbenfabrik Wolfen was planned. Appropriation: 100,000 DME.

11. Continued development of new insecticides similar to the organic chemical compounds toxaphin, chlordane, aldrin and chlorinated benzene. The project was to include a survey of the literature and laboratory synthesis utilizing native raw materials. Attempts were to be made to produce cheaper pest-prevention agents. Some biological tests were planned. Appropriation: 60,000 DME.

12. Synthesis and testing of iodine-free and iodine-containing radiopaque agents, including synthesis of 3,5-diiodo, 4-pyridone-N-acetic acid diethanolamine (perabrodil) and development of this substance for commercial production; synthesis of halogenated ketocarboxylic acid and other compounds for roentgenography of the bile duct; continued development of brominated and iodinated 4-hydroxybenzoic and hippuric acids as well as other substances for retrograde pyelography; preparation of these substances for bronchial and angiocardial radiography; replacement of the iodine in the products by bromine; pharmacological and clinical testing of the products. Ionization measurements were to be utilized in the work. Appropriation: 30,000 DME.

13. Preparation and biological testing of agents for control of nematodes[2] utilizing available, cheap, effective products, to be tested according to methods described in foreign literature. The work was to be performed in cooperation with VEB Farbenfabrik Wolfen. Appropriation: 12,000 DME.

14. Utilization of hexachlorocyclohexane residues for preparation of plant-protection and pest-control agents. The project included synthesis of these agents from hexachlorocyclohexane isomers and examination of the possibilities for their commercial use. This work was to be done in cooperation with the Hexa-Kollektiv[2]. Appropriation: 90,000 DME.

1/ 15. Improvement of the hexachlorocyclohexane production process; further development of methods for production of gamma hexachlorocyclohexane and incorporation of the product into market preparations; simplification of the process; improvement of the yield of gamma isomer and enhancement of the activity of the market preparations. Biological tests were to be performed. The work was to be done in cooperation with the Hexa-Kollektiv. Appropriation: 90,000 DME.

16. Preparation of fungicides and bactericides from the by-products of the organic chemical industry; substitution of less poisonous agents for metal-containing fungicides such as copper calcium dyes; biological testing of these agents. The agents were to be used in combatting plant diseases encountered in gardening, fruit-raising and agriculture. Emphasis was to be placed on development of organic chemical compounds, antibiotics and sulfur products. Coordination with VEB Farbenfabrik Wolfen was required in addition to that with ZAFT and HV Chemie. Appropriation: 60,000 DME.

17. Conservation of crop disinfectants. This project involved the preparation of a substitute for the mercury-containing "Universal" crop disinfectant in order to conserve mercury. The substitute was to be prepared from domestic material, preferably antibiotic substances, produced as by-products in factories. Cooperation of the factories was to be enlisted. Biological tests were to be performed with the substitute products. Appropriation: 80,000 DME.

25X1 [redacted] Comment. Dr. Profft is not listed as director of this project. No other director is mentioned.

25X1 [redacted] Comment. Nematodes rank second only to potato beetles as harmful pests in potato cultivation in the DDR.

25X1 [redacted] Comment. Not otherwise indentified.